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10/539,762	06/20/2005	Eun-Jeong Choi	HI-0189	5901

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EXAMINER	
CHEMPAKASERIL, ANN J	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2169	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/539,762	CHOI, EUN-JEONG	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ann J. Chempakaseril	2169	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 June 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *30-58* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *30-58* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *20 June 2005* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *6/20/2005*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 30-58 are pending in the action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent Application Publication 2001/0056460 issued to Sahota et al. (hereinafter "Sahota").

As per **claims 30, 38 and 49**, Sahota discloses parsing a web-document based on elements, which is provided to an application of a handheld terminal when the system calls the web-document to provide it to the handheld terminal **(HTML parser engine 217 can parse an HTML web page from Internet content and web sites 213 [0065] based on elements [0104] which is provided as a template to for a mobile device such as a wireless telephone or personal data assistant (PDA) [0040] when access to a web page is requested [0044])**, comprising:

a word parser for separating a token on the basis of markup and non-markup by referring to a token table for all markup data necessary for kind of document to be

supported (**HTML parser engine 217 can parse an HTML web page from Internet content and web sites 213 on the basis of markup and non-markup such as selected tags, styles, and content are either replaced or removed from the HTML page [0065]**);

a syntax parser for parsing a contents model on the basis of document type definition (DTD) of each document, parsing each syntax on the basis of the result of parsing the contents model, and generating a tree-based object on the basis of graphic user interface (GUI) of the terminal (**XML files or documents that are created can be used by content harvest and conversion platform 130 and syndication server 110 and can be defined for specific types of applications and audiences using document type definitions (DTDs). DTD defines the way an XML document should be constructed and generating a tree –based object [0095] on the basis of graphic user interface (GUI) of the terminal [Figure 9b]**)

As per **claim 32, 43, 47 and 53**, Sahota discloses the syntax parser comprises: an XML verifier for verifying whether a corresponding document is composed suitable for each DTD on the basis of the token generated by the word parser (**HTML converter 208 converts existing HTML type content into clean well-formed documents (XHTML) for conversion into XML service specific schemas and data files. An XML schema offers an XML centric means to constrain XML documents. [0059] ML files or documents that are created can be used by content harvest and conversion platform 130 and syndication server 110 and can be defined for**

specific types of applications and audiences using document type definitions (DTDs) [0136; Sahota]);

and a terminal GUI-based object generator for matching the analyzed markup and a GUI of the terminal **(By generating a standardized data stream from the capture templates, content can be displayed on multiple types of platforms [0025])**.

As per **claim 33**, Sahota discloses the parsing system integrally parses a web-document composed on the basis of any one of SGML and XML related to HTML, XHTML, mHTML, cHTML, WML and HDML **(Parsing a web-document composed of XML related to HTML [0026], WML [0006], XHTML [0059])**

As per **claim 34**, Sahota discloses the parsing system can be applied to any handheld terminal and select kind of an element to be parsed according to specification of each of the terminals **(The parsing system can be applied to multiple platforms or formats such as, for example, HTML, portable document format (PDR), Postscript, or other like formats and architectures such as, for example, a personal computer or an electronic portable device. [0034])**

As per **claims 36 and 56**, Sahota discloses the step (c) comprises the steps of: if the read token does not include a defined start tag, reading the data continuously until the end tag appears, thereby ignoring the token;

reading a new token **(by navigating through a path from a root node of the tree structure to the content node, the content is captured through a tree structure of HTML tags and attributes, through the first tree tag and so on. [0104])**

and generating an object on the basis of GUI of the terminal (**By generating a standardized data stream from the capture templates, content can be displayed on multiple types of platforms [0025]**).

As per **claim 39**, Sahota discloses the token table comprises: tokens defined in an XML document (**HTML converter 208 creates XML data files 208a based on the conversion rules in the repository and creates XML data files and streams**;

keywords defined in DTD for all documents provided to the handheld terminal (**Creates XML data files and streams that are used by content converter 204 and content generator 203 subsystems**);

a list of elements which can be supported by each terminal (**create dynamically content for specific platforms and device frameworks. [0059]**)

As per **claim 41, 46, and 52**, Sahota discloses the word parser comprises a token generator and an XML well-formedness verifier, receives the supplied document character by character, recognizes a token of the document on the basis of the token table, and extracts the token by using the token generator and the XML well-formedness verifier (**HTML converter 208 converts existing HTML type content into clean well-formed documents (XHTML) for conversion into XML service specific schemas and data files. An XML schema offers an XML centric means to constrain XML documents. The conversion logic and process is stored in a content acquisition and conversion rules repository 207a. HTML converter 208 creates XML data files 208a based on the conversion rules in the repository and creates XML data files and streams that are used by content converter 204 and**

content generator 203 subsystems to create dynamically content for specific platforms and device frameworks. [0059])

As per **claim 42**, Sahota discloses the contents model means a hierarchy of elements and an attribute list, and is defined in DTD for all documents provided to the handheld terminal. **(DTD establishes a set of constraints for an XML file or document. That is, a DTD defines the way an XML document should be constructed. [0136] A hierarchy of elements and attribute list is defined depending on the type of DD; see Table 2.)**

As per **claim 44, 50, 54, and 58**, Sahota discloses parsing web-document based on elements, comprising: a token table comprising tokens defined in an XML document, keywords defined in document type definition (DTD) for documents provided to a handheld terminal, and a list of elements, which can be supported by each terminal **(HTML converter 208 creates XML data files 208a based on the conversion rules in the repository and creates XML data files and streams that are used by content converter 204 and content generator 203 subsystems to create dynamically content for specific platforms and device frameworks. [0059]**;

a word parser for extracting and separating tokens of the web-document supplied to the terminal regardless of kind of a markup language used to compose the web-document by referring to the token table (**HTML parser engine 217 can parse an HTML web page from Internet content and web sites 213 on the basis of markup and non-markup such as selected tags, styles, and content are either replaced or removed from the HTML page [0065])**;

a contents model determined by DTDs for the documents provided to the terminal that includes a hierarchy of elements and an attribute list (**DTD establishes a set of constraints for an XML file or document. That is, a DTD defines the way an XML document should be constructed. [0136] A hierarchy of elements and attribute list is defined depending on the type of DD; see Table 2.**);

a syntax parser for parsing syntax for the tokens extracted and separated by the word parser on the basis of the contents model, and generating an object on the basis of GUI of the terminal through the parsed syntax (**XML files or documents that are created can be used by content harvest and conversion platform 130 and syndication server 110 and can be defined for specific types of applications and audiences using document type definitions (DTDs). DTD defines the way an XML document should be constructed and generating a tree –based object [0095] on the basis of graphic user interface (GUI) of the terminal [Figure 9b]**)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 31, 40, 45, and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sahota as applied to claim 30 above, and further in view of Mackie et al. (US PGPub 2004/0054535; hereinafter "Mackie").

As per **claims 31, 40, 45, 51**, Sahota teaches the system of claim 30(**HTML parser engine 217 can parse an HTML web page from Internet content and web sites 213 on the basis of markup and non-markup such as selected tags, styles, and content are either replaced or removed from the HTML page [0065]**)

Sahota does not explicitly teach, "a comment parser for processing a comment and a space; a markup start parser for recognizing a markup start tag and generating a token; an attribute parser for parsing an attribute and generating a token; and a parsed character data analyzer for analyzing parsed character data and generating a token" as claimed.

Mackie teaches the claimed a comment parser for processing a comment and a space (**A predetermined parser rule such as the comment parser processes a word of structured text delimited by whitespace [0024-0025]**);

a markup start parser for recognizing a markup start tag and generating a token **(A token is generated when the markup starter parser recognizes a start label [0024])**;

an attribute parser for parsing an attribute and generating a **token (an attribute parser that parses an attribute and generates a token [0042-0043])**;

and a parsed character data analyzer for analyzing parsed character data and generating a token **(parsing character data and generating a token [0045])**..

Sahota and Mackie are analogous art because they relate to structured text processing.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the system as taught by Sahota to use content parsers and generate a token based on the context as taught by Mackie in order to make a more precise decision regarding action to be taken on token. (Mackie, [Abstract]). Modification would allow an interpretation of the message elements of the corresponding structured text for a useful purpose. [Abstract]

Claims 35, 37, 48, and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sahota and Mackie, and further in view of Chadha et al. (US PGPub 2003/0184552; hereinafter "Chadha").

As per **claims 35, 37, 48, 55 and 57**, Sahota discloses parsing a called web-document of a web-server **(An HTML web page is parsed. A user can access a**

particular web page on web server. The content from the web page is then parsed [0044]), the method comprising the steps of:

(a) reading a token from the web-document and parsing the token **(reading a token from the webpage and parsed for tokens such as tags [0036])**;

(b) if the token is not a defined start tag or if the token is a comment or a space as result of the step (a), ignoring the token, and when the defined start tag is read, parsing an attribute of an element from the token **(A token is generated when the markup starter parser recognizes a start label. A predetermined parser rule such as the comment parser processes a word of structured text delimited by whitespace [0024-0025; Mackie])**;

(c) parsing the attribute of the element from the token, storing GUI-related information of the element, and parsing contents of the element **(content harvest and conversion platform 130 can be used to extract pure data from the web page such as, for example, the HTML tags and attributes. [0041; Sahota])**;

Chadha teaches the claimed (d) as the result of the step (c), if the contents of the element are parsed character data, storing GUI-related information of the contents, and if the contents of the element are not the parsed character data, reading data until an end tag appears **(The contents are parsed text data, storing GUI related information of the contents and reading data till there is no markup language tag to process [0035])**;

(e) in case the contents of the element are not the parsed character data, if the end tag corresponding to the start tag defined appears, terminating, and if the end tag

does not appear, ignoring and returning **(The contents are parsed text data, storing GUI related information of the contents and reading data till there is no markup language tag to process [0035])**.

Sahota, Mackie, and Chadha are analogous art because they relate to structured text processing.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention having the teachings Sahota, Mackie, and Chadha to read parsed character data (paragraph [0035]) till the end tag appears. Modification would process the object entries of each of the object types to generate display data corresponding to the object entries.

Conclusion

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See **MPEP 707.05**.

US Patent Application Publication 20020107881 issued to Patel et al.

Contact Information

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ann J. Chempakaseril whose telephone number is 571-272-9767. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 9-4. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Pierre Vital can be reached on 571-272-4215. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Ann J Chempakaseril
Examiner
Art Unit 2169

June 4, 2007

SHAHID ALAM
PRIMARY EXAMINER